Day 2 | SVN3M Trade-offs Surrounding Economic Development Mr. Zuberi

Task: Analyze the following and briefly write out the relevant good and bad news beside each picture.

Life expectancy is the expected (in the statistical sense) number of years of life remaining at a given age. Global life expectancies have doubled since 1950. Despite this increase, a notable observation is that life expectancy is 11 years less in developing countries. Because life expectancy is an average, a particular person may well die many years before or many years after their "expected" survival. Poverty is the state of one who lacks a certain amount of material possessions or money. The number of people living in poverty has decreased. However, half of the world’s current population is living on less than $4 a day. [Poverty reduction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty#Poverty_reduction) is a major goal and issue for many international organizations such as the United Nations and the [World Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank). The food production industry is a complex, global collective of diverse [businesses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business) that supply much of the [food energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_energy) consumed by the [world population](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_population). Food production is still ahead of population growth, but future food production may become limited by harmful agricultural effects. Infant mortality occurs when a child dies after birth. Infant mortality rates have cut in half since 1955, but they are 8 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries. Many factors contribute to infant mortality such as the mother’s level of education, environmental conditions, and political and medical infrastructure. Improving [sanitation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanitation), increasing access to clean drinking water, and providing [immunization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immunization) against [infectious diseases](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infectious_diseases), among other public health improvements, could help solve high rates of infant mortality. With regards to the air and water pollution levels around the world, they have decreased but they are really high in developing countries.

